

## ADDRESS TO GRAY HAIR.

From Harper's Monthly Magazine.  
Thou silvery braid, now banded o'er my brow,  
Before thy monitory voice I bow;  
Obedient to thy mandate, youth forget,  
And strive thy word to hear without regret.  
Why shouldst thou regret that onward change,  
Which tells that time is coming to its range—  
Its border line, which God approves and seals,  
As crown of glory to the man who feels  
Content in ways of righteousness to dwell?  
To such gray hair does not of weakness tell;  
But rays of glory light its silvery tint.  
And change its summons to a gentle hint  
That time from all is fading fast away,  
But that to some its end is lasting day;  
And that the angels view its pure white band,  
As seal of glory from their master's hand,  
And closer draw, the near ripe fruit to shield,  
Until to Heaven its produce they can yield.

## EARLY RISING.

BY HERRICK.  
Did you but know, when bathed in dew,  
How sweet the little violet grew,  
Amidst the thorny brake;  
How fragrant blew the ambient air,  
O'er beds of primroses so fair,  
Your pillow you'd forsake.  
Paler than the autumnal leaf,  
Or the wan hue of pining grief,  
The cheek of sloth shall grow;  
Nor cosmetic, wash, or ball,  
Nature's own fragrance recall,  
If once you let them go.

## AN AGREEABLE SURPRISE.

The ties of relationship are held most sacred in the imperial family of Austria—Maria Louisa has been taught to reverence them from her infancy. She was tenderly attached to every member of her family, and when the preliminaries of her marriage with Napoleon were arranged, and she knew that she was about to leave all who were so dear to her, and with whom she had passed many days, her heart sank within her, her tears flowed incessantly. The day came: she was to leave forever the home of her childhood. She took a most affecting leave of all her family and then shut herself up in her own apartment, where according to etiquette, she was to remain till the French ambassador who was to conduct her to Paris went to hand her to the carriage. When Berthier, Prince de Neuchâtel, went into her cabinet for this purpose, he found her weeping bitterly. For some time she was unable to speak; at length words of passionate grief found their way.

"I cannot help crying," she said; "every thing I look at, and that I am going to leave, is so dear to me: there are my sister's drawings, my mother herself worked this tapestry, these pictures were painted by my uncle Charles."

Thus she went on apostrophizing every article the room contained, even the very carpets, and all of her pets of whom she was so fond, so cherished, and caressed; her singing birds, that she loved to sit and listen to—these were all to be left behind—and the parrot that she herself had taught to speak; but, above all, the little faithful dog, the favorite companion, even he was not to accompany her—for it had been said that the emperor did not like pet dogs. As she caressed the little creature her tears fell faster. Berthier was sensibly touched by the marks of affection bestowed by the young princess on all the objects associated with home. He told her that all would not be in readiness for their departure for a couple of hours. So the poor princess was allowed the indulgence of her grief for a little while longer. But the moment came, and she had to tear herself away from the scenes and the friends that occupied all her affection. An enthusiastic greeting awaited her from the crowds assembled to welcome her. Splendor surrounded her on every side; but home and the dear friends were far away. As Napoleon led her from the balcony of the Tuileries, where she had been gazed at and hailed with acclamations of joy by the populace, he said—

"Come, Louisa, I ought to give you some little reward for the happiness which you have conferred on me—the great happiness which I have just enjoyed. Nay, nay, don't be afraid to follow me," continued he as he led her along one of the narrow corridors of the palace, lit by a single lamp; "nay, nay, don't be afraid to follow me."

Suddenly they stopped at the door of a room wherein a dog was making efforts to get out. The emperor opened the door—the favorite dog was there. He testified his joy at again seeing his mistress by a thousand wild pranks; bounding and jumping about her. The profusion of lamps by which the room was lit up, discovered to Maria Louisa that it was furnished with the very chairs and the carpets of her apartment at Vienna. There were her sister's drawings, and the tapestry wrought by her mother's hands; there were the pictures painted by her uncle Charles; there was her parrot, and there her singing birds; and, above all, the pet dog. Louisa was greatly affected and delighted by finding herself surrounded by these dear, familiar objects. So well had Berthier planned and executed this agreeable surprise for the disconsolate princess, whom he had found weeping over all that had been endeared to her by the fondest associations, that she never suspected his design in delaying their departure from Vienna.

"Come in, Berthier," said the emperor, opening a side door, "and let the empress thank you. There, Louisa, thank him—embrace him who planned this pleasure for you."

How frequently genius effects great ends by the simplest means! It is most interesting to see the greatest difficulties give way before its magic influence.

SILENCE.—What a strange power there is in silence! How many resolutions are formed—how many sublime conquests effected during that pause, when the lips are closed, and the soul secretly feels the eye of her maker upon her! When some of those cutting, sharp, blighting words have been spoken which send the hot indignant blood to the face and head, if those to whom they are addressed keep silence, look on with awe, for a mighty work is going on within them, and the spirit of evil, or their guardian angel, is very near to them, in that hour. During that pause they have made a step toward heaven or hell, and an item has been scored in the book which the day of judgment shall see opened. They are strong ones of earth, the mighty food for good or evil, those who know how to keep silence when it is a pain and a grief to them; those who give time to their own souls, to wax strong against temptation; or to the powers of wrath, to stamp upon them their withering passage.

We publish below, Governor HANCOCK'S Message to the Legislature of Massachusetts in the year 1792. It is taken from the *Providence Gazette and Country Journal*, published by JOHN CARTER, at Providence, R. I., and is now the property of our worthy citizen, HARRY EATON. Its dress is that of the old seventy-six stamp. It will be seen that the establishment of a system of free schools is therein recommended—by which, says "the bold HANCOCK," "The children of the poorer will have equal advantages with those of the richer part of the community."

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives.

The candour which my fellow-citizens have shewn towards me, by repeatedly giving me their suffrages for Governor of the Commonwealth, and my duty resulting from that office, induce me to request your attendance in this place, that I may pay to you the respect which is due to the assembled Representatives of a great and free people.

In times of public danger, and of common calamity, men in office have an opportunity to make a display of ability, firmness and patriotism; but we, Gentlemen, in the present state of our country, have little more to do, than to improve and enjoy that general tranquility, and those scenes of public prosperity, which seldom fall to the lot of a nation. From the characters which compose the legislature, our fellow-citizens must possess the highest assurance, that all the measures of the present year will be calculated to preserve to the people of United America in general, and to those of this Commonwealth in particular, those invaluable blessings.

That a free government, founded in the natural equal rights of all the people, is within the reach of human ability, and to be prized as a principal support of national happiness, is an idea which has been long established in the minds of the greatest and wisest men in the world: The manner in which this State was originally settled by our ancestors, has given us an opportunity to carry this principle into practice: And our great and unexampled success has given us cause of gratitude to Him who prescribed the bounds of different nations, and has fully compensated us for all our toil, expense and trouble.

That government may be considered as truly free, where all the people are, by the constitution and laws, upon the same rank of privilege, and have an equal security for their lives, liberties, and property; where the laws do not create, but are calculated to prevent all exclusive rights to fame or wealth, and leave each citizen upon his own merit for the honours of his country, and upon his own honest exertions for the acquirement of property. That such a situation as I have hinted at, may be in the possession of every nation on the earth, it is the devout wish of every good man: And in this idea, our prayers cannot cease for a people, with whom we are nearly allied, and whose generous assistance did much towards promoting the object of our wishes in the time of our distress.

The means most likely to continue our public felicity, are the establishing and executing such laws, as will tend to support the habits of truth, integrity, and every moral virtue; and by certain and adequate punishments, to prohibit all frauds, and every immorality and vice: The providing for a regular support of teachers of piety, religion and morality; and the maintenance of free public schools in the towns of the State, by which the children of the poorer will have equal advantages with those of the richer part of the community. I am exceedingly gratified in being assured that these important institutions are so generally attended to by the people of this State: And as I consider our University at Cambridge as being the principal source of the learning and intelligence possessed by this community, I cannot but earnestly solicit you to give it your encouragement and support. By these, and other measures, which your wisdom and prudence will dictate, under the smiles of that Divine Being who has hitherto afforded us his support, we may hope for a continuance of our prosperity, and for permanent public happiness.

We live in a country that naturally excites the mind to enterprise, giving encouragement to industry, and to that spirit of commerce which tends to commend a friendly intercourse amongst all the nations of the earth, to improve in the arts, and to render more valuable and important the vast variety of blessings which we possess.

I have directed the Secretary to lay before you such acts and proceedings of the Congress of the United States, as have been forwarded to me. Among them, is an act for regulating the militia of the State. That act appears to me to be quite consonant to the constitution of the General Government, and I shall, as Commander in Chief of the militia of this State, take every measure in my power to render the militia respectable under it.

There is also another act providing for the proportion of Representatives to be sent from the states to Congress. Your attention will be immediately called to forming districts, from whence they are to be elected in this state.—You will in this business be pleased to consider, that having the districts so formed as to give a centre of communication to the inhabitants of each, will have a tendency to promote harmony and unanimity in their proceedings.

In the last session of the late General Court I was obliged, by the sense of duty, to object to a resolve passed by the two branches, for a particular divorce. I am led to believe that a majority of the Senate and House were of opinion, that the provisions made by the standing laws of the state are inadequate to subjects of this nature. If I had been clearly of opinion, that the Legislature had a right to dissolve the bands of matrimony by special act, I should have objected to a resolve for that purpose, as not being of proper solemnity in the transaction.—I wish you, Gentlemen, to revise the laws now existing on this subject, and if the causes are recognized by law do not comprehend all those for which a divorce ought to be allowed, you will make such provision, as may tend to give relief where it ought to be had. I am obliged however to observe, that this is a subject which ought to be treated with great caution; because indulgences of this kind, when established by law, are very liable to be abused, to the great injury of society.

Whether the people have the advantage of a

ready and cheap administration of justice, you who come from the various parts of the Commonwealth can determine better than I can. If they have not this benefit, you will pay a proper attention to a subject so very important and interesting in its nature. Whether a new arrangement of the counties will conduce to the saving of expence to the people, may be worthy your consideration: An increase of their number, may render the government very unwieldy, and may have a tendency finally to injure the Commonwealth.

There is yet a debt due from this Commonwealth. It has not been assumed by the Congress, nor provided for by us. Our demand against the United States has not yet been liquidated or allowed by that government. Justice demands a perseverance in measures that may extinguish the debt, and satisfy the just claims of our creditors.

By the standing laws of the Commonwealth, Justices of the Peace are empowered to appoint appraisers of the estates of deceased persons, and such appraisement is frequently the foundation of an inventory of the personal estate, which is to be accounted for by executors and administrators. The executors and administrators have their election to apply to such justice as they please, for such appointment; and I am very apprehensive that widows, orphans and creditors, may be injured by this method of procedure, while the expence saved by not applying to the Judge of Probate for such appointment is very trifling.

Gentlemen—I shall not detain you further on particular parts of our business, but shall make such communication to you, by special message as I shall conceive to be necessary; and while I hope that such public business as shall employ your attention, will have an early day in the session, and be laid before me so timely that I shall not be obliged to delay an adjournment after it shall be requested, I shall do every thing in my power to give dispatch to the public business, and to render the session agreeable to you.

JOHN HANCOCK.  
Council-Chamber, June 6, 1792.

A MOTHER'S FIRST DUTY.—I would wish every mother to pay attention to the difference between a course of action, adopted in compliance with the authority, and between a conduct pursued for the sake of another.

The first proceeds from reasoning; the second flows from affection. The first may be abandoned, when the immediate cause may have ceased to exist; the latter will be permanent, as it did not depend upon circumstances, or accidental considerations, but is founded in a moral and constant principle.

In the case now before us, if the infant does not disappoint the hope of the mother, it will be a proof, first of affection, secondly, of confidence.

Of affection—for the earliest, and the most innocent wish to please, is that of the infant to please the mother. If it be questioned, whether that wish can at all exist in one so little advanced in development, I would again, as I do upon almost all occasions, appeal to the experience of mothers.

It is a proof, also, of confidence. Whenever an infant has been neglected; when the necessary attention has not been paid to its wants; and when, instead of the smile of kindness, it has been treated with the frown of severity; it will be difficult to restore it to that quiet and amiable disposition, in which it will wait for the gratification of its desires without impatience, and enjoy it without greediness.

If affection and confidence have once gained ground in the heart, it will be the first duty of the mother to do every thing in her power to encourage, to strengthen, and to elevate this principle.

BE GENTLE.—A man with an irritable temper is more to be pitied than one bowed down to the earth with poverty. The latter evil can be ameliorated, while the former is a devil that makes havoc with all the fairer qualities of the heart and mind, taking the helm for reason, and running the possessor perpetually against rocks and rough corners. A petulant man in a family of children, even of his own, is worse than a case of small pox, from his influence on their young minds. The old adage—"As the old cock crows the young one learns," is a grand truth; and we see it here illustrated. Those old fellows that sputter and growl around their houses, are sure to be imitated faithfully by the little watchers for parental squalls, and a nest of hornets is made where peace and harmony alone should dwell. The fractious should be conigned to valerian and penitence, and kept by force from spreading his contagion. What right has a man to poison the happiness any more than the food of his family? The text might be applied to all relations of life where misery is cultivated, and growing made the order of all days. There are communities and parties where the old saw about "dogs with sore heads" would give but a faint indication of their condition of good nature more than any other philanthropic purpose.

THINNING FRUIT.—Those cultivators who have not had much experience in raising fruit, neglect to thin it; consequently their fruit is inferior, both in size and quality, and the quantity no larger. Owing to its inferiority, it sells at a much less price than it would under judicious management.

One peach-grower informed us that he had taken off two-thirds of his peaches, and as they increased in size, and appeared too thick on the trees, he said that he was sorry that he had not taken off one half of the other third. One man complained to his neighbor, that a certain variety of the peach, which his friend had advised him to cultivate, was a poor bearer. "Stop your complaint," was the reply, "until you sell your fruit." He raised on the tree three dozen of peaches, sold them at two dollars per dozen, and was satisfied.

In many cases it is necessary to thin fruit, reducing it sometimes to one half the specimens, and sometimes a still greater reduction is necessary. Besides the injury to the fruit from too large a crop, the tree is also injured by exhaustion, which will stunt its growth, render it unhealthy, and cause light crops in future, particularly in the next season.

Experience in this business is necessary, for but very few persons can be taught by precepts the great importance of thinning fruit; so they will go on allowing too much to remain on the trees, till they gradually learn, from practice, the good effects of thinning. [New Eng. Far.

Every condition has some troubles.

## RUST ON WHEAT.

Since you have given a general invitation to one and all, to contribute their mite, I will venture to ask a few questions concerning rust on wheat, and give my own opinion on the subject. In the first place, if rust is a parasitic plant, or fungus, that grows out of the earth, or atmosphere, or is produced from both, and feeds on vegetable matter, why does it attack a field of wheat in the following manner, viz: in small sections, a spot here and another there, leaving the straw in its immediate vicinity untouched. If it is a floating substance, that floats about in the air and feeds upon the plants that it comes in contact with, it certainly would not pitch down in spots upon a field of wheat, of a few feet in circumference, and leave the rest of the field untouched. For instance, on heavy timbered land, wheat is often rusted in just such spots as I have described. Wherever the log heaps were burned, there the wheat grows more rapidly than it does elsewhere, and, as a general thing, the straw is more or less rusted, while that immediately adjoining those spots is perfectly bright, the berry plump and good, while on the rusted spots, the wheat is nominally good for nothing. In all soils, where there is a surplus of vegetable mould, there is almost, in every instance, a deficiency of lime, sand, potash, &c., which are very essential elements of the wheat plant. Now, I will venture to give my opinion upon the subject. It has been asserted that rust was never seen except in connection with honey dew, from which I am candidly constrained to dissent. I venture to say, that rust is seldom, if ever, seen, except in connection with hot, showery, sultry weather, such being exactly the kind to produce rust in all such land as I have described. Where there is an excess of vegetable mould, the straw will shoot forth very rapidly in hot showery weather, and there being a lack of mineral substances, to give the straw a sufficient coating of glaze to prevent checking, by being exposed to the burning rays of the sun, the straw puts forth very rapidly, is expanded to its fullest extent, is very tender, and when exposed to the burning heat of the sun, it must shrink as rapidly as it expanded; the outside drying faster than the inside, it must necessarily crack the outside, and what is the result? In my estimation, it is this; that juice or sap, oozes out and dries on to the straw, forming what is called rust. Now mark, it has been asserted in a former number of the Farmer, by one of your worthy correspondents, that rust was never found under the husk, and I venture to say that the very thing that prevents it from rusting is that very husk, that prevents the heat of the burning sun from coming immediately in contact with it; for on the outside of the husk that shields the stalk, you will find plenty of rust. I think that the grounds that your worthy correspondent has taken, so far as it regards rust never being found under the husk, are exactly in keeping with my theory, and fully corroborate the grounds that I have taken. [Cor. Mich. Farmer.

When I see a boy in haste to spend every penny as soon as he gets it, I think it is a sign that he will be a spendthrift.

When I see a boy hoarding up his pennies, and unwilling to spend them for any good purpose, I think it is a sign that he will be a miser.

When I see a boy always looking out for himself, and disliking to share good things with others, I think it is a sign that he will grow up a very selfish person.

When I see boys and girls often quarreling, I think it is a sign that they will be violent and hateful men and women.

When I see a little boy willing to taste strong drink, I think it is a sign that he will be a drunkard.

When I see a boy who never attends to the services of religion, and who is in the habit of Sabbath breaking, I think it is a sign that he will be a profane man.

When I see a child obedient to his parents, I think it is a sign of great future blessings.

When I see a boy fond of the Bible, and well acquainted with it, I think it is a sign that he will be a pious man.

And though great changes sometimes take place in the character, yet as a general rule, these signs do not fail.

Witty sayings are as easily lost as the pearls slipping off a broken string; but a word of kindness is seldom spoken in vain. It is a seed which even when dropped by chance, springs up a flower.

Bachelors may be known by their unpolished manners and generally lack buttons, while married men are distinguished by their ease in ladies society, and domestic looking phizzes.

A weak mind is like a microscope, which magnifies trifling things, but cannot receive great ones.

Success is the child of cheerfulness & courage.

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